

REACTION SOLUTION, SET OF REACTION SOLUTION
AND INK, INKJET RECORDING APPARATUS AND IMAGE
RECORDING METHOD

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a reaction
solution, a set of the reaction solution and an ink,
an inkjet recording apparatus and an image recording
10 method, and particularly relates to a reaction
solution to be used with an ink when printing is
performed on a recording medium, a set of a reaction
solution and an ink, and an image recording method
using the same.

15 Related Background Art

The inkjet recording method is a method of
printing that can achieve printing of high resolution
and high quality images at high speed using an
inexpensive apparatus, where ink droplets are ejected
20 and attached on a recording medium such as paper.

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H06-
106735A discloses technical means to obtain color
images of high quality, high image density and free
from color bleed, by using a black ink that thickens
25 or agglomerates reacting with a salt, and a color ink
containing the salt. That is, a good image can be
obtained by using two liquids in printing: a solution

containing a salt and an ink composition reactive with the solution.

Various proposals for using two liquids have been made, for example, in Japanese Patent
5 Application Laid-Open Nos. H09-207424A, 2000-37942A and the like.

Furthermore, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-94825A discloses use of a polyvalent metal salt and a nonionic resin to thicken the
10 solution containing the polyvalent metal salt so as to fix a coloring material on the surface of paper.

The inventors of the present invention studied ink sets containing polyvalent metal ions to obtain high quality color image of high image density and
15 free from color bleed, and completed the recording method as disclosed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. H06-106735A, etc. They, however, recognized new problems due to the high reactivity.

Specifically, because of the high reactivity,
20 the reaction is almost completed at the time when a liquid composition and an ink composition come in contact with each other (within about several hundreds msec). Consequently, coloring material components that have reacted with the liquid
25 composition remain on the recording medium which may lead to falling off of the recorded region with rubbing (rub-off), not desirable for both side

printing. To solve this problem, a nonionic resin was added to a solution containing a polyvalent metal in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 2000-94825A, to fix coloring materials on the surface of paper so
5 as to prevent the rub-off problem of the recorded area effectively.

However, when normal paper is coated with a solution containing a polyvalent metal and a nonionic resin by roller coating, uniform coating is difficult
10 because of the low penetrability of the solution into the paper, which may cause unevenness in image density of the recorded image. Readily conceivable means to solve this problem of uneven image density, might be to increase the application amount of the
15 liquid composition, or to increase the coating pressure by controlling the pressure of the coating roller.

However, if a large amount of a solution is applied, the period for drying the printed matter
20 becomes long, and delayed fixation tends to cause smear when the recorded area is rubbed. In addition, the surface of the paper tends to crease because a large amount of solution is applied on the recording medium. Therefore this method is not preferred. On
25 the other hand, if the pressure of the roller is adjusted to increase the coating pressure, a problem arises such that the apparatus becomes complicated to

cope with normal paper of different thicknesses, and therefore this method is not preferred like the above method.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Thus, the object of the present invention is to provide a reaction solution, a set of a reaction solution and an ink, an inkjet recording apparatus and an image recording method, with which when a
10 liquid composition is applied onto normal paper by roller coating, a high quality color image having a high image density, free from uneven image density, color bleed and rub-off can be obtained, and the recording apparatus is not complicated.

15 On the basis of the above-described findings, the inventors carried out intensive study to achieve the above object, that is, to apply a certain amount of a reaction solution uniformly on a recording medium by roller coating. As a result, the present
20 invention was completed as described below.

An aspect of the present invention is a reaction solution for use in image recording in conjunction with an ink containing a coloring material in a dissolved or dispersed state, the reaction solution
25 destabilizing the dissolved or dispersed state of the coloring material in the ink in contact with the ink, wherein the reaction solution contains at least

a polyvalent metal ion and a nonionic polymer, Ka value of the reaction solution according to the Bristow method is from $1.3 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{msec}^{-1/2}$ to $3.0 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{msec}^{-1/2}$ inclusive, and viscosity of the reaction solution is from 20 mPa·s to 150 mPa·s inclusive.

Another aspect of the present invention is a set of an ink and a reaction solution as described above.

Still another aspect of the present invention is an inkjet recording apparatus comprising a recording head for discharging an ink, an ink cartridge having an ink storage unit containing the ink, ink supply means for supplying the ink from the ink cartridge to the recording head, and means for supplying a reaction solution, wherein the ink and the reaction solution are as described above.

Still another aspect of the present invention is an image recording method comprising the steps of:

coating a recording medium with a reaction solution; and coating an ink on the recording medium by an inkjet method, wherein the reaction solution and the ink are as described above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic sectional side view showing one example of an inkjet recording apparatus of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a sectional front view of a reaction

solution level indicator installed in the inkjet recording apparatus of the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a schematic sectional side view showing a reaction solution supply state of the inkjet recording apparatus of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a schematic perspective view showing one example of the inkjet recording apparatus of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view showing one example of an ink cartridge; and

FIG. 6 is a schematic plan view showing a state in which the ink cartridge according to one embodiment of the present invention is installed in a recording head.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The reaction solution of the present invention contains at least a polyvalent metal and a nonionic polymer, wherein the K_a value of the reaction solution according to the Bristow method is $1.3 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{msec}^{-1/2}$ to $3.0 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{msec}^{-1/2}$, and the viscosity of the reaction solution is $20 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$ to $150 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$.

The present invention will be described more in detail below with preferred embodiments.

<Reaction Solution>

The reaction solution according to the present invention is used in image recording with an ink

containing a coloring material in a dissolved or dispersed state, and has a function of destabilizing the dissolved or dispersed state of the coloring material in the ink. The destabilization of the dissolved or dispersed state of the coloring material in the ink in the present invention means that when the ink and the reaction solution are mixed together, agglomeration or gelation of the coloring material is induced in the mixture (may be hereinafter referred to as "destabilization of ink" or "ink destabilization"). In the present invention, polyvalent metal ions are incorporated in the reaction solution to destabilize the ink.

In addition, in the present invention, a nonionic polymer is used as a binder resin for improving the binding between coloring material agglomerates and the surface of a recording medium such as paper and the binding between coloring material agglomerates in order to improve rub-off resistance.

Furthermore, in the present invention, by controlling the Ka value and viscosity of the reaction solution within a certain range as described above, not only a high quality color image having a high image density free from uneven image density and color bleed can be obtained, but also a recorded image having rub-off resistance.

If the K_a value is less than $1.3 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{msec}^{-1/2}$, the reaction solution is not applied uniformly on the recording medium, resulting in uneven image density, and if the K_a value is greater than 3.0

5 $\text{mL}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{msec}^{-1/2}$, polyvalent metal ions in the reaction solution will penetrate into the paper excessively, and therefore a high density and high quality image cannot be obtained, and thus the effect of the present invention is not exhibited. The K_a value is
10 more preferably $2.0 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{msec}^{-1/2}$ to $3.0 \text{ mL}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{msec}^{-1/2}$.

If the viscosity is less than $20 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$, a sufficient amount of the reaction solution cannot be applied onto the recording medium, resulting in uneven image density. If the viscosity is greater
15 than $150 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$, an excessive amount of the reaction solution tends to be applied onto the recording medium, and even if coating conditions are adjusted to reduce the coating amount, it is still difficult to coat the recording medium with the reaction
20 solution uniformly, and an image will suffer from rub-off especially where a large amount of the solution was deposited. The viscosity is preferably $30 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ to $100 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$.

The K_a value in the present invention is
25 determined by the Bristow method as a measure indicating permeability of a solution into a

recording medium. When the penetrability of a solution is expressed by the amount V per m^2 of a recording medium, the penetration amount V ($ml/m^2 = \mu m$) of the solution into a recording medium after a predetermined time t from the application of the solution is expressed by the Bristow equation:

$$V = V_r + K_a (t - t_w)^{1/2},$$

where t_w is a contact time and V_r is an amount of the solution absorbed into the rough portion of the recording medium ($t > t_w$).

Immediately after the application of the solution to the surface of the recording medium, almost all solution is absorbed in the rough portion of the recording medium (uneven surface portion of the recording medium) and nearly no solution has penetrated inside the recording medium. This period is defined as the contact time (t_w) and the amount of the solution absorbed in the rough portion during the contact time is defined as V_r . After the contact time, the amount of the solution (V) penetrating into the recording medium increases in proportion to $1/2$ power of the elapsed time exceeding the contact time, i.e., ($t - t_w$). K_a is a proportional coefficient of this increment and corresponds to the penetration rate.

The K_a value can be determined by using a test device on dynamic penetrability of liquid by the

Bristow method (e.g., Dynamic Penetrability Testing Device S, trade name, a product of TOYO Seiki Mfg., Ltd.).

5 In the present invention, Ka value by the Bristow method is determined using a normal paper (e.g. PB paper that is used for copiers using the electrophotographic system, page printers (laser beam printers) and printers using the inkjet recording system, manufactured by Canon Inc., PPC paper for
10 copiers using the electrophotographic system, etc.) as the recording medium. The measurement environment is a normal office environment, temperature of 20 to 25°C and humidity of 40 to 60%.

Viscosity in the present invention may be
15 measured by a conventional method at 25°C.
<Polyvalent Metal Ions>

Preferable polyvalent metal ions that may be used in the reaction solution according to the present invention include, but not limited to,
20 bivalent metal ions such as Ca^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Zn^{2+} , Sr^{2+} and Ba^{2+} , and trivalent metal ions such as Al^{3+} , Fe^{3+} , Cr^{3+} and Y^{3+} , for example. Polyvalent metal ion is added in the reaction solution as a salt of a polyvalent metal. Such a salt is a water soluble
25 metal salt comprising a polyvalent metal ion described above and a counteranion of the polyvalent metal ion. Preferable anions for forming salts

include, but not limited to, Cl^- , NO_3^- , I^- , Br^- , ClO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , CO_3^{2-} , CH_3COO^- and HCOO^- , for example.

In the present invention, Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , Sr^{2+} , Al^{3+} and Y^{3+} are especially preferable, and Ca^{2+} is more
5 preferable for the polyvalent metal ions in terms of reactivity, coloring characteristics, easiness of handling and the like. In addition, as an anion, NO_3^- is especially preferable in terms of solubility and the like.

10 The content of polyvalent metal salt in the present invention is preferably not less than 0.01% and not higher than 20% by weight based on the total amount of reaction solution in view of the effect of the present invention. For full exhibition of ink-
15 destabilizing function, it is preferable that the reaction solution contains 0.01% or more of polyvalent metal salt. On the other hand, the content of the polyvalent metal salt in the reaction solution can be more than 20%. This, however, is not so
20 preferable because the amount of material having a buffering action should be increased, and much improvement in the ink-destabilizing function is not expected with the content of polyvalent metal salt exceeding 20%. The content of polyvalent metal ion is
25 preferably in the range of 0.01% to 10% by weight based on the total amount of reaction solution.

<Binder Resin>

The binder resin to be added to the reaction solution is a nonionic polymer not involved in the reaction between the ink and the reaction solution. A nonionic water-soluble polymer is preferred.

5 Preferable examples of binder resins include polyacryl amide, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, water-soluble celluloses such as carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxymethyl cellulose and hydroxypropyl cellulose, polyvinyl methyl ether, polyvinyl acetal and
10 polyvinyl alcohol, but the binder resins are not limited to these examples as a matter of course. Among them, polyvinyl acetal and polyvinyl alcohol are especially preferable.

It is possible to use a polymer having an anion
15 unit or cation unit added to such a nonionic polymer as long as the ink and the reaction solution can retain their respective essential performance in image formation. Furthermore, the above described polymer compound is ideally a water-soluble polymer,
20 but may be a dispersion such as a latex or emulsion.

The amount of the above-described nonionic polymer added is preferably 0.01 to 20% by weight based on the total amount of reaction solution.

<Aqueous Medium>

25 The reaction solution of the present invention is made by dissolving or dispersing the above described components in an aqueous medium, but a

mixed solvent of water and a water-soluble organic solvent is usually used. For the water-soluble organic solvent, those having the effect of preventing the reaction solution from drying are especially preferable. Specific examples include alkyl alcohols having 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, sec-butyl alcohol and tert-butyl alcohol; amides such as dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide; ketones or ketoalcohols such as acetone and diacetone alcohol; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; alkylene diols such as 1,2-hexanediol; polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol; alkylene glycols of which alkylene group has 2-6 carbon atoms such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, thiodiglycol, hexylene glycol and diethylene glycol; lower alkyl ether acetates such as polyethyleneglycol monomethyl ether acetate; glycerin; lower alkyl ethers of polyhydric alcohols such as ethyleneglycol monomethyl (or ethyl) ether, diethyleneglycol methyl(or ethyl) ether, and triethyleneglycol monomethyl (or ethyl) ether; polyhydric alcohols such as trimethylolpropane and trimethylolethane; N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 2-pyrrolidone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone. A water-

soluble organic solvent, as listed above, can be used alone or as a mixture. As water, demineralized water is preferably used.

The content of water-soluble organic solvent
5 contained in the reaction solution according to this embodiment is not specifically limited, but is preferably in the range of 3 to 50 wt% based on the total amount of the reaction solution. In addition, the content of water contained in the liquid
10 composition is preferably in the range of 50 to 95 wt% based on the total amount of liquid composition.

Furthermore, a surfactant, an anti-foam agent, a preservative, an anti-mold agent may be added as required in addition to the components described
15 above for allowing the liquid composition to have desired properties. For example, by adding a nonionic surfactant of acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct, the permeability is increased, and thus the nonionic surfactant can be suitably used for adjustment of the
20 Ka value.

In addition, in the present invention, the pH of the reaction solution is kept at preferably 2 to 7, more preferably 3 to 6. As long as the pH is within this range, polyvalent metal ions can exist in the
25 reaction solution with stability, thus making it possible to maintain a sufficient level of reactivity of the reaction solution.

Furthermore, in the present invention, if the pH of the reaction solution is lower than the pH of the ink, the reaction between the ink and the reaction solution more effectively proceeds, and more
5 preferable results are obtained in terms of solid uniformity and strike through characteristics of printed matters, and the like.

pH of the reaction solution and the ink in the present invention can be measured by a normal method
10 at 25°C.

Since the reaction solution of the present invention having the composition described above is used with an ink for image formation, it is preferable that the reaction solution contains no
15 coloring material, and is a colorless solution having no absorption in a visible range in consideration of influences on the image. However, the reaction solution does not necessarily conform to this requirement, and a lightly colored solution having an
20 adsorption in a visible range may be used as long as the actual image is not influenced.

[Ink]

The reaction solution of the present invention having the composition described above is used with
25 at least one ink for image formation. Particularly, the reaction solution is used for recording in combination with an ink containing a coloring

material dispersed or dissolved in an aqueous medium by the action of ionic groups, whereby the previously described preferable effect is achieved in inkjet recording. Inks suitably used in the present invention include pigment inks using pigments as coloring materials (micro-capsulated pigments, colored resins and the like are also categorized as pigments in this application). Components such as pigments and aqueous media constituting inks will be described in detail below.

<Pigments>

Pigments capable of being used in the present invention include, for example, carbon black and organic pigments.

<Carbon black>

As carbon black, a carbon black pigment such as furnace black, lampblack, acetylene black or channel black can be used: examples of which include Raven 7000, Raven 5750, Raven 5250, Raven 5000, Raven 3500, Raven 2000, Raven 1500, Raven 1250, Raven 1200, Raven 1190ULTRA-II, Raven 1170, Raven 1255 (manufactured by Columbian Chemicals Company); BlackPearles L, Regal 400R, Regal 330R, Regal 660R, Mogul L, Monarch 700, Monarch 800, Monarch 880, Monarch 900, Monarch 1000, Monarch 1100, Monarch 1300, Monarch 1400 and Valcan XC-72R (manufactured by Cabot Corporation); ColorBlack FW1, ColorBlack FW2, ColorBlack FW2V,

Color Black FW18, Color Black FW200, Color Black S150,
Color Black S160, Color Black S170, Printex 35,
Printex U, Printex V, Printex 140U, Printex 140V,
SpecialBlack 6, SpecialBlack 5, SpecialBlack 4A and
5 SpecialBlack 4 (manufactured by Degussa AG); and No.
25, No. 33, No. 40, No. 47, No. 52, No. 900, No. 2300,
MCF-88, MA600, MA7, MA8 and MA100 (manufactured by
Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation). However, carbon
black is not limited thereto, but well-known carbon
10 black can be used. Further, magnetic microparticles
such as magnetite and ferrite as well as titanium
black or the like may also be used as a black pigment.
<Organic pigment>

Organic pigments include, for example, insoluble
15 azo pigments such as Toluidine Red, Toluidine Maroon,
Hansa Yellow, Benzidine Yellow and Pyrazolone Red;
soluble azo pigments such as Lithol Red, Helio
Bordeaux, Pigment Scarlet and Permanent Red 2B;
derivatives from vat dyes such as Allizarine,
20 Indanthron and Thioindigo Maroon; phthalocyanine
pigments such as Phthalocyanine Blue and
Phthalocyanine Green; quinacridone pigments such as
Quinacridone Red and Quinacridone Magenta; perylene
pigments such as Perylene Red and Perylene Scarlet;
25 isoindolinone pigments such as Isoindolinone Yellow
and Isoindolinone Orange; imidazolone pigments such
as Benzimidazolone Yellow, Benzimidazolone Orange,

and Benzimidazolone Red; Pyranthrone pigments such as
Pyranthrone Red and Pyranthrone Orange; indigo
pigments; condensed azo pigments; thioindigo
pigments; and other pigments such as Flavanthrone
5 Yellow, Acylamide Yellow, Quinophtharone Yellow,
Nickel Azo Yellow, Copper Azomethine Yellow, Perynone
Orange, Anthrone Orange, Dianthraquinonyl Red and
Dioxadine Violet.

Examples of organic pigments represented by
10 color index (C. I.) numbers include C. I. Pigment
Yellow 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 74, 83, 86, 93, 109,
110, 117, 120, 125, 137, 138, 147, 148, 151, 153, 154,
166, and 168; C. I. Pigment Orange 16, 36, 43, 51, 55,
59, and 61; C. I. Pigment Red 9, 48, 49, 52, 53, 57,
15 97, 122, 123, 149, 168, 175, 176, 177, 180, 192, 215,
216, 217, 220, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 238, and 240;
C. I. Pigment Violet 19, 23, 29, 30, 37, 40, and 50;
C. I. Pigment Blue 15, 15:3, 15:1, 15:4, 15:6, 22, 60,
and 64; C. I. Pigment Green 7 and 36; and C. I.
20 Pigment Brown 23, 25, and 26. Of course, well known
organic pigments other than those listed above can be
used.

<Dispersants>

When the carbon black or organic pigment
25 described above is used, a dispersant is preferably
used. For the dispersant, a dispersant capable of
dispersing the above pigment in an aqueous medium by

action of an anionic group is suitable. Specific examples of dispersants include, for example, styrene-acrylic acid copolymers, styrene-acrylic acid-alkyl acrylate copolymers, styrene-maleic acid
5 copolymers, styrene-maleic acid-alkyl acrylate copolymers, styrene-methacrylic acid copolymers, styrene-methacrylic acid-alkyl acrylate copolymers, styrene-maleic acid half ester copolymers, vinyl naphthalene-acrylic acid copolymers, vinyl
10 naphthalene-maleic acid copolymers, styrene-maleic anhydride-maleic acid half ester copolymers and salts thereof.

In addition, the weight average molecular weight for these dispersants is preferably in the range of
15 1,000 to 30,000, especially preferably 3,000 to 15,000.

In addition, the acid value of the dispersant is preferably 300 mg KOH/g or less in view of compatibility between the reliability as ink such as
20 discharge stability and storage stability and the reactivity with the reaction solution. The acid value of the dispersant is more preferably 100 mg KOH/g to 300 mg KOH/g. In addition, the amount of dispersant added is preferably 0.1 to 3-fold based on the
25 content (wt%) of the coloring material in the ink for the same reason as with the acid value, and is more preferably 0.2 to 2-fold. If the acid value of the

dispersant or the addition amount of the dispersant is increased in view of reliability of the ink, the ink tends to become more stable to the reaction solution. In this case, a sufficient level of image performance can be achieved by increasing the amount of polyvalent metal ion in the reaction solution, which, however, may cause pH drop in the reaction solution. Therefore, it is preferable that the amount of a substance having a buffering action is also increase as required.

<Self-Dispersing Pigment>

In the present invention, the pigment may be a self-dispersing pigment, a pigment dispersing in an aqueous medium without using a dispersant, which is obtained by binding an ionic group (anionic group) to the surface of the pigment. One example of such pigments is self-dispersing carbon black. Self-dispersing carbon black is, for example, carbon black having an anionic group bound on its surface (anionic carbon black). The self-dispersing pigment will be described below using carbon black as an example.

<Anionic Carbon Black>

Anionic carbon black is carbon black having bound on the surface thereof at least one anionic group selected from $-\text{COO}(\text{M}2)$, $-\text{SO}_3(\text{M}2)$, $-\text{PO}_3\text{H}(\text{M}2)$ and $-\text{PO}_3(\text{M}2)_2$. In the above formula, M2 represents a hydrogen atom, alkali metal, ammonium or organic ammonium.

Among them, in particular, anionically charged carbon black having -COO(M2) or $\text{-SO}_3\text{(M2)}$ on its surface is excellent in dispersibility in the ink, and therefore can be especially suitably used in the present invention. Specific Examples of alkali metals of those expressed by "M2" in the above hydrophilic groups include, for example, Li, Na, K, Rb and Cs. In addition, specific examples of organic ammonium include, for example, methyl ammonium, dimethyl ammonium, trimethyl ammonium, ethyl ammonium, diethyl ammonium, triethyl ammonium, methanol ammonium, dimethanol ammonium and trimethanol ammonium.

If an ink containing self-dispersing carbon black having ammonium or organic ammonium as M2 is used, water resistance of recorded images can be further improved, and the ink is especially suitable in this respect. This is considered ascribable to decomposition of ammonium and evaporation of ammonia when the ink is applied on a recording medium. Here, the self-dispersing carbon black having ammonium as "M2" is obtained by replacing alkaline metal M2 of a self-dispersing carbon black with ammonium by an ion exchange method, or by a method where an acid is added to convert "M2" into an H type, and then ammonium hydroxide is added to convert "M2" into ammonium, for example.

Other methods for producing anionically charged

self-dispersing carbon black include, for example, a method in which carbon black is oxidization-treated with sodium hypochlorite. For example, a -COONa group can be chemically bonded to the surface of carbon
5 black by this method.

A variety of hydrophilic groups described above may be bound directly to the surface of the carbon black. Alternatively, the hydrophilic group may be bound indirectly to the surface of carbon black with
10 another atomic group existing between the surface of carbon black and the hydrophilic group. Here, specific examples of other atomic groups include, for example, straight-chain or branched alkylene groups each having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, substituted or
15 unsubstituted phenylene groups and substituted or unsubstituted naphthylene groups. Here, substituent groups of the phenylene group and the naphthylene group include, for example, straight-chain or branched alkyl groups each having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.
20 In addition, specific examples of combinations of other atomic groups and hydrophilic groups include, for example, $-C_2H_4COO(M_2)$, $-Ph-SO_3(M_2)$ and $-Ph-COO(M_2)$ (Ph represents a phenyl group).

In the present invention, two or more types may
25 be selected as appropriate from the above described types of self-dispersing carbon black for use in the coloring material of the ink. In addition, the amount

of self-dispersing carbon black added in the ink is preferably in the range of 0.1 to 15%, especially preferably 1 to 10% by weight based on the total amount of ink. By keeping the amount of self-dispersing carbon black in this range, the self-dispersing carbon black can be kept in an adequate dispersed state in the ink. Furthermore, for the purpose of adjusting the color tone of the ink, a dye may be added as a coloring material in addition to self-dispersing carbon black.

<Colored Fine Particles/Micro-capsulated Pigments>

Besides those described above as coloring materials, pigments micro-capsulated with polymers and the like, colored fine particles with a coloring material covering the resin particles, and the like may be used. As for the microcapsule, it essentially has dispersibility in an aqueous medium, but the dispersant described above may be made to coexist in the ink for improving dispersion stability. In addition, if colored fine particles are used as a coloring material, the above described anionic dispersant or the like is preferably used.

<Aqueous Medium>

The aqueous medium for dispersing the above-described pigments is not specifically limited, and aqueous media similar to those described as aqueous media for the reaction solution may be used. In

addition, when the color ink is applied on the recording medium by the inkjet method (e.g., Bubble Jet(R) method etc.), the aqueous medium is preferably adjusted to have a viscosity and surface tension
5 desired for the ink so that the ink has excellent inkjet discharge characteristics as described previously. Examples of aqueous media that can be used in inks in the present invention include, for example, water, and mixed solvents of water and
10 water-soluble organic solvents. For the water-soluble organic solvents, those having the effect of preventing the ink from being dried are especially preferable.

Specific examples include alkyl alcohols having
15 1 to 4 carbon atoms such as methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, n-propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, n-butyl alcohol, sec-butyl alcohol and tert-butyl alcohol; amides such as dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide; ketones or ketoalcohols such as
20 acetone and diacetone alcohol; ethers such as tetrahydrofuran and dioxane; polyalkylene glycols such as polyethylene glycol and polypropylene glycol; alkylene glycols of which alkylene group has 2 to 6 carbon atoms such as ethylene glycol, propylene
25 glycol, butylene glycol, triethylene glycol, 1,2,6-hexanetriol, thiodiglycol, hexylene glycol, and diethylene glycol; lower alkyl ether acetates such as

polyethyleneglycol monomethyl ether acetate;
glycerin; lower alkyl ethers of polyhydric alcohols
such as ethyleneglycol monomethyl (or ethyl) ether,
diethyleneglycol methyl (or ethyl) ether and
5 triethyleneglycol monomethyl (or ethyl) ether;
polyhydric alcohols such as trimethylolpropane and
trimethylolmethane; N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 2-
pyrrolidone, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone. A water-
soluble organic solvent, as listed above, can be used
10 alone or as a mixture. Further, demineralized water
is preferably used as water.

The amount of a water-soluble organic solvent
contained in an ink used in the present invention is,
but not limited thereto, preferably 3 to 50% by
15 weight based on the total amount of ink. Further, the
amount of water contained in an ink is preferably 50
to 95% by weight based on the total amount of ink.
Furthermore, besides the components described above,
a humectant may be added as required as a matter of
20 course, and also a surfactant, an anti-foam agent, a
preservative, an anti-mold agent and the like may be
added for providing an ink having desired property
values.

[Ink Set]

25 The color of the ink when the ink described
above is combined with the reaction solution
described previously to prepare an ink set of the

present invention is not specifically limited, and the ink may have one color selected from, for example, yellow, magenta, cyan, red, green, blue and black. Specifically, a selection may be made from the coloring materials described previously so that the ink has a desired color tone. In addition, the ink that is combined with the reaction solution is not limited to one type, but an aspect in which two or more inks having different colors are combined together to provide an ink set suitable for formation of multicolored images is more preferable. The content of coloring material in each ink may be selected as appropriate so that the ink has excellent inkjet discharge characteristics when used in inkjet recording, and the ink has a desired color tone and density. As a guide, for example, the content of coloring material is preferably in the range of 1 to 50% by weight based on the total amount of ink. Furthermore, in this case, at least one ink of two or more inks should react with the reaction solution.

For example, as long as there is an ink with a coloring material dispersed in an aqueous medium by the action of an ionic group, other inks may be inks containing dyes as coloring materials and, of course, all inks may be inks with coloring materials dispersed in aqueous media by the action of ionic groups. If the ink set having such a configuration is

used, bleeding occurs when inks of different color tones are applied contiguously on the recording medium, which poses a problem when a multicolored image is formed by an inkjet apparatus. More specifically, bleeding posing a problem in the inkjet multicolored image is especially remarkable between a black ink and other color inks (e.g., at least one ink selected from a yellow ink, a magenta ink, a cyan ink, a red ink, a green ink and a blue ink). Thus, for example, a black ink with a pigment dispersed in an aqueous medium by the action of an ionic group is preferably combined as an ink to be destabilized by the reaction solution of the present invention. Other color inks may be inks with dyes dissolved in aqueous media. Of course, all other inks may be such an ink of which coloring material is dispersed in an aqueous medium by the action of ionic groups and destabilized with the reaction solution, as the black ink described above.

[Recording Method and Apparatus]

The reaction solution of the present invention is used for forming images in combination with an ink that is destabilized by the reaction solution. In the present invention, at least application of the ink is carried out by the ink jet recording system. More specifically, the recording method of the present invention comprises the steps of coating a reaction

solution on at least an area of a recording medium on which an ink is to be applied, and then applying the ink on the recording medium with an inkjet system, whereby the coloring agent in the ink is agglomerated or gelated on the recording medium by the action of the reaction solution. Thus high quality images of high density and improved color development performances can be obtained without color bleed, or strike-through of the coloring material to the print backside. That is, in the reaction solution of the present invention, the solution properties are inhibited from changing with time, so that no significant change in reactivity of the reaction solution with the ink is caused when the reaction solution is stored, and the reaction solution causes no problem as to the wetting properties of relevant equipment members, and thus is excellent in storage stability, thus making it possible to obtain high quality images as described above with stability.

20 The reaction solution of the present invention can be applied onto the recording medium by the inkjet recording system as with the ink itself, or by coating the recording medium with the reaction solution of the present invention on the recording medium using a roller or the like. The latter is preferable because it can be done regardless of discharge properties of the reaction solution.

The amount of reaction solution applied on the recording medium may be adjusted as appropriate depending on the type and quantity of the polyvalent metal ion in the reaction solution as well as the ink to be reacted with the reaction solution, but it is preferably 0.5 g/m² to 10 g/m² in view of uniformity of the solid image and fixation characteristics of resulting images of recorded matters. It is further preferably in the range of greater than 2g/m² to 5 g/m².

<Inkjet recording apparatus>

FIG. 1 shows one example of the inkjet recording apparatus.

This image forming apparatus employs a serial-type inkjet recording system, and comprises a recording head 1, a sheet feeding cassette 16 comprised of a sheet feeding tray 17 for feeding a recording medium (hereinafter referred to also as recording paper) 19 and means for coating the reaction solution of the present invention integrally; drive means for making the recording head travel both ways in a direction orthogonal to the direction in which the recording paper is conveyed, and control means for controlling the drive of these elements.

The recording head 1 is mounted on a carriage 2 in such a manner that the face on which ink discharge

ports are provided is facing to the platen 11. The recording head 1 comprises the ink discharge ports described above, electrothermal converters (e.g., heat elements) to heat the ink and a substrate supporting them (not shown). Furthermore, the recording head 1 has an ink cartridge installed in a carriage placed in the upper part thereof.

The carriage 2 has the recording head 1 mounted thereon, and can travel both ways along two guide shafts 9 extending in parallel along the width direction of the recording paper 19. In addition, the recording head 1 is driven to discharge ink droplets to the recording paper 19 in synchronization with the carriage traveling both ways to form an image.

The sheet-feeding cassette 16 is detachable from the main body of the image forming apparatus. The sheets of recording paper 19 are stacked on the sheet-feeding tray 17 in the sheet-feeding cassette 16. At the time of sheet feeding, the uppermost sheet is pressed against a sheet-feeding roller 10 by a spring 18 pressing upward the sheet-feeding tray 17. This sheet-feeding roller 10 is nearly semicircle in cross section, and rotated by a motor (not shown) to feed only the uppermost recording paper 19 with a separation claw (not shown).

The separately fed recording paper 19 is conveyed along a guide surface 16A of the sheet

feeding cassette 16 and a guide surface 27A of a paper guide 27 by the action of a large diameter intermediate roller 12 and a small diameter coating roller 6 pressed against the intermediate roller 12.

5 These guide surfaces are curved in an arc concentric with the intermediate roller 12. Thus, the recording paper 19 is conveyed along these guide surfaces 16A and 27A to reverse its conveyance direction. That is, the printing side of the recording paper 19 faces

10 downward until the recording paper 19 reaches the intermediate roller 12 from the sheet-feeding tray 17, but faces upward when the recording paper 19 faces to the recording head 1. Thus, the printing side of the recording paper always faces out of the image forming

15 apparatus.

The reaction solution applying means is provided in the sheet-feeding cassette 16, and comprises a supply tank 22 for supplying a reaction solution 15, the supply roller 13 rotatably supported of which

20 circumferential face is partly dipped in the tank 22, and the coating roller 6 placed in parallel to and in contact with the supply roller 13 to rotate in the same direction. Further, the coating roller 6 is arranged in such a manner that its circumferential

25 face is in contact with and parallel to the intermediate roller 12 that conveys the recording paper 19. Thus, when the recording paper 19 is

conveyed, the intermediate roller 12 and the coating roller 6 rotate in association with rotation of the intermediate roller 12. As a result, the reaction solution 15 is supplied to the circumferential face of the coating roller 6 by a supply roller 13, and the reaction solution is applied uniformly by the coating roller 6 to the printing side of the recording paper 19 held between the coating roller 6 and the intermediate roller 12.

In addition, the image forming apparatus is provided with a float 14 in the supply tank 22. This float 14 is smaller in specific gravity than the reaction solution 15, and floats on the surface of the reaction solution, thereby enabling the residual amount of reaction solution to be visually checked externally through a level indication window 21 made of transparent member.

FIG. 2 shows a level indicator viewed from the front. In the level indicator, an indicator indicating a level of reaction solution is provided along the long direction of the level indication window 21. In this figure, the tank is full with the reaction solution when the level of the reaction solution or the float 14 reaches the position marked as "Full." On the other hand, if the level of the reaction solution or the float 14 is in the position marked as "Add," it indicates that the level of

reaction solution is low. Thus, one can easily know that the reaction solution should be supplied seeing the level of the reaction solution 15 gradually drops and the float 14 reaches the Add line.

5 To supply the reaction solution, the sheet feeding cassette 16 is pulled out of the main body of image forming apparatus, and the tip of an injector 23 is inserted into an inlet 20 made of a split-rubber member to inject the reaction solution into
10 the supply tank 22, as shown in FIG. 3.

 In this way, the recording paper coated with the reaction solution is then conveyed at a certain speed by a main conveying roller 7 and a pinch roller 8 pressed against the main conveying roller 7 to reach
15 the recording unit, where the ink is applied on the recording paper 19 from the recording head 1. The recording sheet 19 fed and printed in the configuration described above is discharged and conveyed by a sheet discharge roller 3 and a spur 4
20 pressed against the sheet discharge roller 3, and is then stacked on a sheet discharge tray 5.

 In addition, when the reaction solution is applied by a roller, etc., it is preferable that the viscosity of the reaction solution is greater than
25 that of the ink in view of effective ink destabilization, the smaller application amount of the reaction solution, and fixability of recorded

5 matters. More specifically, the higher is the viscosity of the reaction solution, the more polyvalent metal ions remain on the upper region of the recording medium, that is, more effective reaction with the ink.

10 For the ink, on the other hand, quicker solid-liquid separation is preferable in view of fixability. Here the solid-liquid separation means that after the ink reacts with the reaction solution, coloring material in the ink remains on the upper region of the recording medium while the liquid medium such as a solvent or water quickly permeates into the recording medium. Thus, an ink of lower viscosity is more preferable.

15 On the other hand, when both the ink and reaction solution of the present invention are applied on the recording medium by the inkjet method, there are various possible application orders onto the recording medium as shown below, and any method may be selected as appropriate:

- 20 a) The reaction solution is printed, and then the ink is printed;
- b) The ink is printed, and then the reaction solution is printed;
- 25 c) The ink is printed, then the reaction solution is printed, and then the ink is printed; or
- d) The reaction solution is printed, then the ink is

printed, and then the reaction solution is printed.

In view of the object of the present invention, the method a) or d) including at least a step of recording the reaction solution on the recording
5 medium prior to the ink is preferable.

Another example of inkjet recording apparatus is shown in FIG. 4. In FIG. 4, the blade 61 is a wiping member, one end of which is a fixed end held by a blade-holding member to cantilever. The blade 61 is
10 provided at a position adjacent to a region in which a recording head 65 operates, and in this example, is held in such a form that it protrudes into the path of the recording head 65.

Reference numeral 62 designates a cap for an
15 ejection opening of the recording head 65, and the cap is arranged in a home position adjacent to the blade 61, moves in the direction perpendicular to the moving direction of the recording head 65, and caps the ink-ejecting opening when touching it. Numeral 63
20 designates an ink-absorber provided adjacent to the blade 61, which is held in the moving path of the recording head 65 in a projecting form like the blade 61. The above blade 61, cap 62 and ink-absorber 63 constitute an ejection recovery part 64, and the
25 blade 61 and the ink-absorber 63 serve to remove moisture and dust on the ink-ejecting opening.

Reference numeral 65 designates a recording head. The head contains an energy generating means for ink ejection and performs recording by ejecting ink towards a recording medium opposite to the ink-ejecting opening. Numeral 66 designates a carriage for carrying the recording head 65 to move it. The carriage 66 is engaged with a guide shaft 67 in a slidable manner, and a part of the carriage 66 is connected to a belt 69 (not shown in the figure) driven by a motor 68. Thus the carriage 66 can move along the guide shaft 67, and the recording head 65 can move in the recording region and the region adjacent thereto. Reference numeral 51 designates a recording medium feeding part for inserting a recording medium and numeral 52 designates a paper-delivery roller driven by a motor not shown in the figure.

With such an arrangement, the recording medium is fed to the position opposite to the ink ejecting opening of the recording head 65 and conveyed to a paper output portion provided with a paper output roller 53 as recording proceeds. In the above arrangement, while the recording head returns to its home position after recording, the cap 62 of the ejection recovery part 64 recedes from the moving path of the recording head, but the blade 61 is

projecting in the moving path. As a result, the ink
ejecting opening of the recording head 65 is wiped.
When the cap 62 comes into contact with the ejection
opening face of the recording head 65 to cap it, the
5 cap 62 moves so as to protrude into the path of
motion of the recording head 65. When the recording
head 65 is moved from its home position to the
position at which recording is started, the cap 62
and the blade 61 are at the same positions as the
10 wiping position as described above. As a result, the
ejection opening of the recording head 65 is also
wiped at the time of this movement.

The above movement of the recording head 65 to
its home position is made not only when the recording
15 is completed or for ejection recovery, but also when
the recording head 65 is moving in the recording
region for recording, that is, it moves to the home
position adjacent to the recording region at given
intervals during recording, so as to wipe the
20 ejection opening face with this movement.
<Ink Properties: Inkjet Discharge Properties,
Permeability to Recording Medium>

The ink set according to the present invention
is especially suitable for inkjet recording. Inkjet
25 recording methods include a recording method in which
mechanical energy is exerted on the ink to discharge

liquid droplets, and a recording method in which heat energy is applied to the ink to foam the ink to discharge liquid droplets, and the ink of the present invention can be discharged by these recording methods. In this case, the ink of the present invention described above is preferably capable of being discharged from an inkjet head. For the properties of the ink, it is preferable that, for example, the viscosity is 1 to 15 mPa·s, and the surface tension is 25 mN/m (dyne/cm) or greater, and it is especially preferable that the viscosity is 1 to 5 mPa·s, and the surface tension is 25 to 50 mN/m (dyne/cm) in view of dischargeability from the inkjet head. Furthermore, since the reaction solution of the present invention should react with only a specific ink on a recording medium such as paper, it is preferable that the surface tension of the reaction solution is within a range allowing the reaction solution to be discharged from the inkjet head, and is also greater than that of the ink to be destabilized by the reaction solution so that the reaction solution does not spread to areas other than areas of recording by the ink.

<Ink Cartridge>

FIG. 5 shows one example of an ink cartridge for storing ink for feeding ink to the recording head through an ink feeding member such as a tube. In the

drawing, reference numeral 40 denotes a member constituting the ink cartridge 45, an ink storage portion such as an ink bag, whose tip is equipped with a rubber stopper 42. The ink in the ink bag 40
5 can be fed to the recording head by inserting a needle (not shown in the figure) into the stopper 42. Numeral 44 designate an ink absorber for receiving waste ink. For the ink storage portion, its surface in contact with ink is preferably made of polyolefin,
10 particularly polyethylene. Such a cartridge is configured such that the cartridge can be attached to and detached from a recording head 901 discharging the ink or reaction solution, and the ink or reaction solution is supplied to the recording head 901 when
15 the cartridge 45 is mounted on the recording head.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will be described more specifically below using Examples and Comparative Examples, but the present invention is not limited to
20 the Examples described below as long as there is no departure from the substance of the invention. Furthermore, "%" means "% by weight" unless otherwise specified.

<Reaction Solutions>

25 Components described below were mixed, sufficiently stirred and dissolved, and this solution was then filtered under pressure through a micro-

filter with the pore size of 0.2 μ m (manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.) to prepare reaction solutions 1 to 11.

The Ka value of each reaction solution was measured using Dynamic Permeability Tester S (manufactured by Toyo Seiki Seisakusho, Ltd.) for liquid by the Bristow method with Canon PB Paper as a recording medium. The viscosity and pH of each reaction solution and ink, a viscometer (VISCOMETER RE-80L manufactured by Toki Sangyo Co., Ltd.) were determined by using a pH meter (pH METER F-21 manufactured by HORIBA Ltd.), and the measurements were carried out at 25°C.

Reaction Solution 1

15	yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate)	7 parts
	polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700, hydrolysis degree 88%)	3 parts
	1,2,6-hexanetriol	27 parts
	acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.))	12 parts
20	water	residual quantit

Reaction Solution 2

	yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate)	7 parts
25	polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700, hydrolysis degree 88%)	3 parts
	1,2,6-hexanetriol	27 parts

acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade
name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken
Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.)) 5 parts
water residual quantity

5 Reaction Solution 3

yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate) 7 parts
polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700,
hydrolysis degree 88%) 3 parts
1,2-hexanediol 27 parts

10 acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade
name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken
Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.)) 1 part
water residual quantity

Reaction Solution 4

15 yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate) 7 parts
polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700,
hydrolysis degree 88%) 3 parts
1,2,6-hexanetriol 15 parts
1,2-hexanediol 12 parts

20 acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade
name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken
Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.)) 1 part
water residual quantity

Reaction Solution 5

25 yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate) 7 parts
polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700,
hydrolysis degree 88%) 3 parts

trimethylolpropane 20 parts
acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade
name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken
Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.)) 1 part
5 water residual quantity

Reaction Solution 6

yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate) 7 parts
polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700,
hydrolysis degree 88%) 3 parts
10 1,2,6-hexanetriol 27 parts
acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade
name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken
Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.)) 1 part
water residual quantity

15 Reaction Solution 7

yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate) 7 parts
polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700,
hydrolysis degree 88%) 3 parts
acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade
20 name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken
Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.)) 1 part
water residual quantity

Reaction Solution 8

yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate) 7 parts
25 polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700,
hydrolysis degree 88%) 3 parts
polyethylene glycol (molecular weight 200)

		50 parts
	acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.))	1 part
5	water	residual quantity

Reaction Solution 9

	yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate)	7 parts
	polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700, hydrolysis degree 88%)	3 parts
10	1,2-hexanediol	5 parts
	acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.))	17 parts
	water	residual quantity

15 Reaction Solution 10

	yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate)	7 parts
	polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700, hydrolysis degree 88%)	3 parts
	acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.))	17 parts
20	water	residual quantity

Reaction Solution 11

	yttrium nitrate (hexahydrate)	7 parts
25	polyvinyl alcohol (polymerization degree 1700, hydrolysis degree 88%)	3 parts
	acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade	

name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken
Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.)) 3 part
water residual quantity

The Ka value, viscosity and pH of the above
5 reaction solutions 1 to 11 are shown in Table 1. The
Ka value of the reaction solution 8 was too small to
determine.

Table 1

	Ka value ($\text{mL} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{msec}^{-1/2}$)	Viscosity ($\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$)	pH
Reaction Solution 1	2.2	58	5.1
Reaction Solution 2	1.6	38	4.8
Reaction Solution 3	1.5	29	4.4
Reaction Solution 4	1.3	30	4.4
Reaction Solution 5	1.2	37	4.5
Reaction Solution 6	1.1	33	4.5
Reaction Solution 7	3.0	12	4.3
Reaction Solution 8	difficult to measure	156	4.3
Reaction Solution 9	2.7	20	5.2
Reaction Solution 10	2.1	19	5.2
Reaction Solution 11	3.1	15	4.6

10

<Cyan Pigment Dispersion>

Ten parts of pigment (C.I. pigment blue 15:3
(trade name: Fastgen Blue FGF manufactured by
Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.), 20 parts of anionic
15 polymer P-1 (styrene-acrylic acid copolymer, acid
value 200, weight average molecular 10,000, aqueous

solution with the solid content of 10%, neutralizing agent: potassium hydroxide) and 70 parts of pure water were mixed and put in a batch-type vertical sand mill (manufactured by IMEX Co., Ltd.), to which
5 150 parts of zirconia bead with the diameter of 0.3 mm were added, and the mixture was dispersed for 5 hours while cooling by water. This dispersion was centrifuged to remove coarse particles to obtain the final pigment dispersion C of which solid content was
10 about 12% and the weight average particle size was 100 nm.

<Cyan Ink Composition>

The components described below were mixed, sufficiently stirred and dissolved, and this solution
15 was then filtered under pressure through a micro-filter 3.0 μ m pore size (manufactured by Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd.) to prepare a cyan ink composition. The pH of the resultant cyan ink was 7.4, and the viscosity was 2.5 mPa.s.

20	pigment dispersion C	30%
	glycerin	9%
	diethylene glycol	6%
	acetylene glycol/ethylene oxide adduct (trade name: Acetylenol E100 (manufactured by Kawaken	
25	Fine Chemicals Co., Ltd.))	1%
	water	54%

The reaction solutions and the ink described

above were used to form images for evaluation.
Coating of a surface of recording paper with a
reaction solution was carried out by using a coating
roller, and immediately thereafter the ink was
5 applied, by using an ink jet recording apparatus
BJS700 (manufactured by Canon Inc.) having an on-
demand type multi recording head that applies heat
energy according to recording signals to the ink to
discharge the ink. At that time, the roller speed and
10 the contact pressure of the roller on the recording
medium were adjusted to obtain a coating amount of
2.4 g/m². As the recording medium, Canon PB Paper was
used. Evaluation items are shown below.

<Coating Uniformity>

15 Solid printing was performed to make evaluation on
uniformity by visual observation.

-Evaluation Criteria-

AA: Uneven coating is not observed, and uniformity of
the solid image is quite high.

20 A: Uneven coating is observed to some degree, but
uniformity of the solid image is acceptable.

C: Uneven coating is clearly observed.

<Abrasion Resistance>

Letters (MS block, 14 point) and a solid 2 cm × 2 cm
25 square were printed, and the printed regions were
rubbed with a finger to evaluate abrasion resistance.

-Evaluation Criteria-

A: Neither the letter part nor the solid part is smeared.

B: The letter part is not smeared, but the solid part is smeared.

5 C: Both the letter part and solid part are smeared.

The results of evaluation are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

	Reaction Solution No.	Coating Uniformity	Abrasion Resistance
Example 1	1	AA	A
Example 2	2	A	A
Example 3	3	A	A
Example 4	4	A	A
Example 5	9	AA	A
Comparative Example 1	5	C	A
Comparative Example 2	6	C	A
Comparative Example 3	7	C	A
Comparative Example 4	8	C	C
Comparative Example 5	10	C	A
Comparative Example 6	11	C	A

10 As described above, the present invention
provides a reaction solution, a set of the reaction
solution and an ink, an inkjet recording apparatus
and an image recording method using such a reaction
solution. The reaction solution can be uniformly
15 applied to the recording paper surface by roller
coating to give a high quality color image having a

high image density, free from uneven density and color bleeding, and having abrasion resistance.